

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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4TH YEAR.....NO. 358

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—STRAVINSKY. Matinee. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DAUGHTERS OF THE REGIMENT. ADELPHI THEATRE—TINA, THE MILK VENUS. VIBLO'S GARDEN—HEARTS OF STEEL. Matinee. STANDARD THEATRE—PRINCESS TOES. WALLACK'S—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. GERMANY THEATRE—DIE NICHTER DES MILLIONAERS. 9TH AVENUE THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS. ABBEY'S PARK—PRINCE IN DEPENDANCE. DALY'S THEATRE—ARMY AND NAVY. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BROTHER SAM. Matinee. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Matinee. HAVERTY'S THEATRE—THE GALILEY SLAVE. Matinee. NEW YORK CIRCUS—HURDY DURDY. Matinee. COMIQUE—MELANCHOLIC GUARDS' CHRISTMAS. Matinee. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THOMPSON STREET FLATS. CHICKERING HALL—JOSEPH MATINEE. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—WALKING MATCH. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—REARER III. Matinee. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PINAFORE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and cloudy, with rains. To-morrow it will be colder and cloudy, with snow or sleet in the early portion, followed by lower temperature and clearing.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Money on call ruled at 6 to 7 per cent on stock collateral and closed at 5 per cent. Stocks were less active, but prices were well maintained. Governments were strong and in brisk demand. State securities were even duller than usual, and railway bonds were fairly active and about steady. Foreign exchange was weak.

READ "CHRISTMAS IN THE ARCTIC." It will teach you to fully appreciate a warm fireside or even the register hole of a furnace.

THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS of a change from gas to the electric light are plainly stated to-day by Professor Doremus.

THE ALDERMEN are bound to leave an apology for a respectable record. Yesterday they unanimously condemned women's walking matches.

TWENTY DAYS IMPRISONMENT is a small penalty to inflict for the offence of driving a wagon over a man, but it will not be without its effect as a warning.

THE QUIETUDE of the Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday, on the subject of school ventilation should be gratefully noted by undertakers in these wintry days.

MEN AND WOMEN will find it as hard to decide between the various inviting music bills for to-morrow as children will to determine which of their new presents they like best.

SECRETARY SHERMAN, being a clear-headed business man, naturally considers New York the proper location for the proposed World's Fair. His address to the Executive Committee will be found in another column.

ETHEL'S ANNUAL STATEMENT, an abstract of which we publish, will interest the business public, and would be useful to amateur operators in Wall street if prices of railroad securities were always based upon balance sheets.

ANOTHER COLORED BUGLE, who seems to have been less murderous than Christine Cox only because he was not so well provided with the materials for killing, has been captured, and should be so treated as to teach others of his kind what the law thinks of robbery aggravated by violence.

OBITUARY NOTICES of prominent individuals generally contain many things which would sound pleasantly to the deceased if they could hear them, but few of them are more creditable to their subjects than the statement regarding the late Alexander Stuart, who died yesterday, that his firm annually gave about one hundred thousand dollars for religious and charitable purposes.

HOW THOUGHTFUL it was of Mayor Cooper to withhold his signature from the pay rolls of the teachers until to-day! The departure from a time honored custom which had no possibility of harm in it will compel more than half the teachers to make all their Christmas purchases late in the day and in a great hurry, which will fully test their patience, and proved patience is a virtue.

THE WEATHER.—The centre of disturbance that was moving over the lower lakes on Monday has passed into the ocean off the Nova Scotia coast. It was followed by a large area of high barometer, which now dominates the weather over the New England States. The disturbance that moved from the Southwest is now over the central valley districts, but it has not yet developed very much energy. In the Northwest the pressure is increasing steadily, causing the gradients for northeasterly winds to become very steep over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys. Rain fell throughout the central valleys and the Atlantic coast districts south of Sandy Hook. Snow storms are reported from nearly every section of the upper lake districts and the Northwest. The temperature fell decidedly in the Northwest, rose in the central valleys and the Gulf States and remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The winds have been brisk in the lake regions and the West, fresh in the central valleys and generally light in the other districts. The approaching disturbance is likely to develop energy when nearing the Middle Atlantic coast, and it will be followed by a rapid fall in temperature to-morrow night. The weather in New York to-day will be warmer and cloudy, with rains. To-morrow it will be colder and cloudy, with snow or sleet in the early portion, followed by lower temperature and clearing.

Maine Law and Maine Honor.

For partisan purposes of their own, which are not quite consistent with the public welfare, the leaders of the national republican party are tolerating too much loose talk among their hottest headed followers about violent resistance to Governor Garcelon's count in Maine. For example, it is proposed to set up a legislature in opposition to that which will be organized under the certificates of election proceeding from him and his Council, and yesterday it was reported from Washington that an anonymous appeal is circulating there for volunteers to support such a revolutionary establishment at Augusta by force. We are disposed to be very indulgent toward reasonable displays of indignation about what has happened in Maine, but this is going too fast and too far. There has been too much toleration shown of late years toward redressing political injustice by political violence. It is time to stop it. The popular will in Maine certainly has been reversed by technicalities, some of them of the most trivial nature. Advantage has been taken of the carelessness of local officers to disfranchise thousands of voters for slight irregularities in returns, for which they were in nowise responsible. In other cases equally slight formal errors on the part of the voters themselves have been made to work the same result. But nobody—not even Senator Blaine—contends that Governor Garcelon and his Council have violated the letter of the law. The Governor's address to the public justifying their course by citation of the constitution, the statutes and the decisions of the Supreme Court of Maine, stands uncontradicted. Their whole offense consists in an unjust exercise of a legal discretion with which they were invested by the people of Maine themselves. It resembles an excessively severe sentence imposed by a judge within the discretion which the law allows to the judiciary in respect to most offences. Before the count was completed application was made to the Supreme Court of the State to put limits to this discretionary authority of the Governor and Council, and a decision was rendered that it was absolute. The Court in its opinion referred to them as "the final repositories of the trust and power from the people," which they were bound to exercise "upon the responsibility of their official station and the sanctity of their official oaths." So they have exercised it—very much as a judge might send a hungry man to prison for five or ten years for stealing a loaf of bread. Indignation in either instance is commendable, but not violence. Nothing has been done in excess of the authority which the people themselves conferred upon the magistrate. A resort to violent methods to correct either wrong—rescuing the thief from the custody of the Sheriff and turning him loose in the one case, or setting up a revolutionary legislature and sustaining it by force in the other—would be equally unreasonable. There is a series of peaceable and lawful proceedings possible in Maine before resorting to anything revolutionary, and before it is exhausted an ample remedy for the temporary injustice will be found and applied. The first of these proceedings is suggested by Governor Garcelon himself in the address to the public to which we have alluded, and consists in an appeal to the honor of the legislative body constituted under his certificates of election. "Let it be remembered," he asks in this address, "that the decision of the Governor and Council is not final. The constitution of Maine makes the Senate and House of Representatives respectively the final arbiters of the election of their own members. All the lists or returns which have been confided to the Council are to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives on the first Wednesday of January annually, and they shall finally determine who are elected."

The popular sneers at the possibility of justice being volunteered by the Legislature thus constituted are disrespectful to the people of Maine, by whom two-thirds of its members incontestably have been elected. The changes from the popular choice which have been effected by Governor Garcelon's count do not affect more than a third of the Senators and Representatives. We would deem them unbecoming any citizen whose faith in the superiority of patriotism to partisanship in our country has withstood the shocks of recent years. We at least shall not indulge in them nor countenance any action founded upon a premature assumption that a majority in this body will hold on to a dishonest advantage which has been gained by legal technicalities that plainly defeat the will of the people. At the same time, recollecting the miserable experiences which many of the States in this Union have undergone since the civil war and that to which the whole nation was subjected in the last Presidential election, we cannot censure these sneers with the severity we would like. We cannot banish from remembrance that the whole process of reconstruction was accomplished under legal formalities by which a large and the most intelligent part of the people immediately concerned were excluded from participation; nor the long subsequent period of ignorant and extravagant misgovernment in the States so reconstructed; nor the frequent stains of violence in the processes by which those citizens who had been disfranchised by temporary policy and artificial rules resumed their legitimate sway. Nor is it possible to forget the unscrupulous dealings of politicians with the votes and returns in the election of 1876 until their purport was involved in such confusion that the device of the Electoral Commission became necessary to force a result which, at its best, leaves a doubt whether the popular will was not sacrificed to legal technicalities as unjust as any which Governor Garcelon has applied. Remembering all this, we acknowledge that they have strong excuses whose hope is livelier than their faith that a majority of the Legislature which is summoned to convene at Augusta on the 7th of January will be superior to these recent practices. Nevertheless it is the part of patriotism to refrain from premature

reproaches. Unless we are willing to concede that popular government is hopelessly rotten in our generation we must believe in a speedy termination of these practices by the pressure of an honest public opinion, and certainly that opinion is concentrated upon the Legislature of Maine with almost unparalleled unanimity. Outside of the boundaries of the State itself the number of persons is few indeed who would not rejoice to see the legislative majority abdicate the control they have unjustly gained.

But suppose they should not, and suppose that all further possible judicial processes to wrest this control from them should prove as ineffectual as the application to Judge Virgin for the mandamus in the case of Governor Garcelon and his Council, will it require any greater, or even so much, self-sacrifice on the part of the Maine republicans to await the next State election to redress their wrong as it does for the national democratic party to await the next Presidential election for what most of its members believe to be a similar purpose? The sense of wrong endured in both cases arises from a similar cause—the technical adjudication of the Electoral Commission in the one and of the Governor and Council in the other, that there is no authority to search behind the face of certain official returns—and Maine elections recur annually, while it is needful to endure the Presidential result four times as long. Cannot the friends of Mr. Davis, the expectant republican Governor of Maine, be one quarter as patient as the friends of Mr. Tilden, the expectant democratic President of the United States? We believe that they not only can, but will. There were wrathful explosions of indiscretion soon after the electoral judgment among the hottest headed democrats—talk of mustering volunteers to march on Washington and of setting up a Tilden government in New York—of which the current threats of setting up an opposition legislature in Maine and arming a brigade of zealots to support it are copies in miniature. The supreme common sense of the people at large speedily suppressed this sort of talk in 1876 and will do so again in 1879. Still less is it tolerable now than then, for the decision of the Electoral Commission was final, while that of the Maine Legislature yet remains to be pronounced, it being the final arbiter of the election of its members, and possessing full power to overrule Governor Garcelon's application of the technicalities of law by a counter application of the principles of honor.

Christmas Stockings.

Some articles of clothing, like some men, are born to greatness; some achieve greatness, but others have greatness thrust upon them, and under the latter head must be classed the stocking. It is a most modest and retiring bit of apparel, except on those rare occasions when its normal filling is of a quality so fine that to display the outlines of the same appears to the owner to be a manifest duty. Yet once a year, on Christmas Eve, stockings of all sorts are forced into a prominence that casts all other articles of attire into the shade. The stocking changes its nature, too, and the most remarkable fact about it is its elasticity. A week ago, while hanging on the family clothesline, a lady's stocking may have seemed so small of foot as to elicit envious and even hateful glances from all the back chamber windows in the neighborhood; but on Christmas Eve it will accommodate a box of gloves, a seal-skin sash, a grand piano or a four story house on a full sized lot without breaking a single thread, while any spare spaces that result from careless stowing will accommodate packages of bonbons, jewel cases or anything else that may be seeking a hiding place. The masculine foot covering has not a speck of romance adhering to it in any way, shape or manner, yet this also goes into the traditional chimney corner, conceitedly filled to the brim with anticipation which is quite sure to be replaced by reality during the magical period that comes between dawn and daylight. As for smaller stockings, the more insignificant they are the more they are expected to hold, and never do they prove insufficient to the demands made upon them; the few socks of the tiniest popular baby generally proves more capacious than that of the great Goliath would have been had that burly ruffian even heard of such things as stockings and Christmas. The trouble with Christmas stockings is not that they will not hold enough, but that some of them are too big for what will go into them. Within half a mile, at most, of any house where the family hosiery will be filled to overflowing to-night there will be many others where the stockings will hang limp and empty all night long, and not because the holes are so large that the contents drop out. There are others where there are no stockings to hang. Santa Claus, though a jolly old fellow, seems to be considerably of a snob, and to estimate people largely by the quality of their stockings. As it is the duty of society to cover up the defects of its special darlings—and Santa Claus, in spite of his faults, is a darling—a great deal of industry should be displayed between now and midnight in making good the deficiencies of the old fellow, so that a day which should of all days in the year be most joyous to everybody shall not to any one be a sorry farce merely because there are unfilled stockings to think about.

Ouray's Ultimatum.

The last day of the time fixed by Chief Ouray for the surrender of the guilty Utes having expired news from Los Pinos was anxiously awaited. At last advice the men had not been given up, and Ouray seemed not to expect to get them; for he found the war faction of the tribe was prevailing, as, right or wrong, it would be likely to do among any other body of men under similar circumstances. If the braves who took part in the agency massacre are not surrendered Ouray proposes to assist the troops in fighting Douglass and his band, which shows how fine a man of his word the old chief is. But what is the government going to do about it? There are not soldiers enough within call to achieve success in any such fight. It is not even certain that there are enough to

bring the commissioners safely out of the country, with or without the hoped-for prisoners, while the protection due to Ouray himself for his past friendship and his present deserts is anything but assured. From this distance another Canby affair seems quite as probable as anything better, the only apparent difference being that when the Modocs' victims fell they lost their lives through their own unweariness, while any similar disaster that may occur in the Ute country will be the result of blundering in military and Cabinet circles.

Boastful New England.

A person who should derive his knowledge of American history from the speeches made at the annual New England dinners would get the impression that the Massachusetts Puritans were the source of all that is valuable in our institutions and that the greatness of our country is wholly due to them. New England has, indeed, done her part, but her sons go far further than facts will warrant in setting up for the Puritans a pretentious and preposterous claim to a primacy in intellect over the rest of the country. The customary exaggerations having just been rehearsed in this city it may not be out of place to inquire whether the other parts of the country have not something which may be put into the opposite scale to redress the balance.

We will not disparage the Puritans; their virtues have our sincerest admiration. They were a sturdy, morally heroic, God-fearing, but morose and narrow-minded people, who never finished. They did their duty according to the lights given them and left flighty gasconading and other worldly vanities to their descendants. The claim that New England stands to the country in the relation of the head to the rest of the body is a later invention, for which the robust and genuine old Puritans cannot be held responsible.

It is not true that New England has done the chief part in shaping our institutions and making our history. Among the highest names in our annals New England can claim but one—that of Franklin. But no great American was more free from the Puritan spirit than the naturally sceptical Franklin. He emancipated himself from Puritanism in boyhood and took an evident pleasure in telling, in his charming autobiography, the story of his asking his father to say grace over the barrel of pork instead of repeating the ceremony at each meal. Though born in Boston he emigrated from that city in early youth. The influences by which his character was formed did not come from the Puritans. He had a native largeness of mind which revolted against the narrowness of that sect, and, though intensely patriotic, his mode of thinking was cosmopolitan. With the exception of Franklin all our first class men have been born out of New England—meaning by first class men those who have left a great mark on events.

The highest of our great names—that of Washington—was borne by a Virginian. The Declaration of Independence expressed the general determination of the country, but it was drafted by Jefferson. The greatest event of our history, the formation of the federal constitution, was not of New England origin. The minds which gave inspiration and impetus to that most important movement were supplied by New York and Virginia. In the framing and advocacy of the constitution New England has no names which can be ranked with those of Madison, Hamilton and Jay. The government was set in operation and its practical methods shaped by statesmen among whom New England had no distinguished representative. Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson and Madison were the controlling minds during the critical period when the new government was set in operation and tested. Chief Justice Marshall, the greatest of our jurists, laid the foundation stones and reared the structure of our federal jurisprudence. The vast additions to our territory, by which our country was expanded to imperial dimensions, were made by Jefferson against the resolute opposition of New England.

Descending to later periods, we find that the great names and the great things have not been of New England paternity. New England opposed the second war with Great Britain, which brought a great harvest of national renown, and opposed the war with Mexico, which enlarged our national area. Neither General Scott nor General Taylor, the heroes of the Mexican war, any more than General Jackson, the hero of the second war with England, were New Englanders. The New Englanders have been great schoolmasters, but not great men of affairs. The most illustrious names of our civil war tell the same story. President Lincoln was neither a Yankee nor a Puritan. The great generals of the recent war were not furnished by New England.

In other departments of exertion New England has been equally eclipsed. Who of her sons can be named with De Witt Clinton or Robert Fulton? She has given us great orators, but none who equalled Patrick Henry in native genius, and for spoken as distinguished from written eloquence Clay was esteemed by his contemporaries a more effective speaker than Webster. We have not space to pursue this line of illustration, but trust we have said enough to prove that the New England boasts are not supported by history.

The News from Maine.

Our despatch from Augusta gives the latest features of the political situation at the capital of Maine. What was said and done at the private consultation of republican leaders is very carefully guarded, but our correspondent has learned enough from conversations with one or two participants to satisfy him that no definite plan of operations was decided upon and that the temper of the conference was opposed to violence. But there has been so much wild and threatening talk at the republican indignation meetings that a spirit has been raised which it may not be easy to quell. The studied secrecy in which the conference is enveloped may be regarded as a proof that its proceedings were unimportant and that the republican leaders do not wish it to be known that all

the bluster and bravado which have been indulged in are to lead to nothing beyond more protests. It is in the power of Mr. Blaine to precipitate the State into a civil war if he chooses, but he will do nothing of the kind. He has before him the problem of maintaining the excitement at fever heat and yet restraining it within legal and peaceful limits. There will be no resort to force. The republican leaders have committed a blunder in causing violent redress to be talked about, for the democrats are making a great handle of these menaces and are alarming citizens for the peace of the State. This was the drift of the fusion meeting last night. The republicans will be compelled to disclaim the violent intentions attributed to them, and will thereby lose ground with foolhardy and excitable members of their party. There ought to have been no talk of force at all, for it is easier to kindle popular passions than it is to allay them. The election proved that the republicans of Maine are a minority. The preponderance of physical strength is on the side of the fusionists. Mr. Blaine knows this perfectly well, and even if the republicans were a majority he is too wise to disturb the peace of the State. But he has permitted some of his followers to play with fire, and things have come to a pass where he must hold them in check. Appeals to the courts and to the justice of the Legislature are the only legitimate methods of seeking redress.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Minks destroy fish.
General Sherman loves society.
Boston artists are very sociable and chummy.
The Gorman likes to buy his fish while it is alive.
Accounts in right quantities will cure distemper in dogs.

Attorney General Charles Devens is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Among the youths of Boston a greater number of boys than girls study art, but only as a pastime.

Secretary of War Ramsey has but one child, Mrs. Furness, who married the son of a celebrated Unitarian theologian.

The New Haven Register says that when a man has rheumatism in his knees he knows the value of a game without hinders.

It was a lady of Philadelphia who upon asking the price of a postal card inquired whether she could not send an embroidered valentine instead.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran says that the full length portrait of Washington in the White House is only a poor copy of the original by Stuart, which is at Newport.

Washington Territory boasts an apple which measured sixteen and one-half inches round and weighed three pounds, the exact weight of a quince from Atlanta, Ga.

While a bystander on a fashionable street of Boston was taking notes he saw in an hour and a half fifty-five people who wore eyeglasses. Thirty-four were ladies and twenty-one were men.

The Tile Club, of New York, which meets fortnightly at the studio of a celebrated photographer, sketches on tiles, the pictures becoming the property of the member of the club who on that evening pays, in his turn, the expenses for crackers, cheese and beer.

Senator Morrill recently in the Senate introduced ex-Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, to Senator Hamlin, of Maine, and was surprised almost to tears to see the two old chaps embrace each other and exclaim "Paul!" and "Hannibal!" The ex-Governor is the father-in-law of Senator Math Carpenter, of Wisconsin.

London World.—"Sir Leopold McClinton, of Arctic celebrity, hoists his flag on board the new frigate Northampton as commander-in-chief of the North American and West Indian squadron. The gallant Admiral will sail from Spithead on the 20th of December, and, contrary to the general rules of the service, will be accompanied to Bermuda by Lady McClinton and his children."

Many who attended Professor Huxley's lectures in New York three years ago were unable to understand the stress laid by him upon the evidence which the genealogy of the horse affords in favor of the general doctrine of biological evolution. His prediction that this evidence, decisive even as he advanced it, would be confirmed by fresh paleontological discoveries, until now, has been able to follow his reasoning would be paleontological, was made a subject of special ridicule—ridicule well justified in one sense, though not exactly in the sense intended. The prediction has been amply confirmed, so far as the discoveries Huxley anticipated are concerned, but he was altogether mistaken in supposing it would convince those ignorant of comparative anatomy. They reject, as of yore, the evidence which satisfies better informed persons, though it is to be noticed that they limit their objections to objection, avoiding (as in their case is wise) the more effective weapons of reasoning and argument. Science owes to an American paleontologist the additional evidence which Professor Huxley promised. The English scientist was able to show only the more recent ancestors of the horse, carrying back the series to the protohippos and hippopotami and the miopithecus and anthracotherium, the former three-toed, the latter having three toes and the shape of a four-toed. In the hippopotamus the additional toes had already become distinct to be of service, but the anthracotherium may perhaps have been able to use all three toes in walking, though probably not in rapid running. Professor Marsh, of Yale College, has added to the series some remote ancestors of the horse, as the mesopithecus, which had three usable toes and the splint of another on each foot; the orhippus, which had four well developed toes on each of its fore feet, but three only on the hind feet, and the scelophippus, which had four well formed toes and the rudiments of another on the fore feet, and three behind. It is noteworthy that as the animal changes gradually by development from a five-toed ancestor (not yet discovered, though no one competent to form an opinion now questions its existence) to the present one-toed form, it increased gradually in size; noteworthy also that in recent cases of reversion, as in the famous "eight-toed Indian horse" (really two short on each foot the animal thus abnormally formed has in every case been below the average height).

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

"The Music Copy Book" (Daniel Slote & Co.), with helps to daily practice, prepared by D. P. Horton, is intended to give music lovers a handy means for transcribing and preserving music and words of vocal pieces. It gives also a short series of lessons for daily practice, with hints on the writing of musical shorthand.

"The Jews, Their Customs and Ceremonies" (Worthington, New York), by the Rev. E. M. Myers, is a pious and interesting account of the religious observances of the Hebrews "from the credits to the graves," also explanations of their ritual and explains, story illustrations of their public worship and domestic celebrations."

The January number of the United Service Magazine, being the beginning of the second volume, contains fourteen articles, besides editorial notes and a review of contemporaneous military literature. With one exception the articles are from the pens of distinguished officers of the army and navy, all of them interesting to those familiar with the subjects treated. The most noticeable in the list of contents is a historical chapter by Brevet Major General H. W. Johnson on the battle of Nashville and the genius of General Thomas as a commander, and also an article by Captain Hovgate, Arctic Exploration and the Atlantic type, this magazine is a desirable addition to our periodical literature.

Bouton & Co. have released John Camden Hotten's large volume, the "List of Emigrants to America, 1600-1700," showing from the original lists the

names of thousands of settlers coming hither from England during the above period, though not by any means including all who came. In most cases the particulars are meagre and are indications of the barest kind. To those engaged in the tracing back of genealogies to the original soldier, rebel, baker, tailor or husbandman who first carried their patronymics to America it will not tell much of consequence unless the study of the works on the various radiations of families on our soil are first carefully gone over, for with some exceptions it drops the emigrant on our shores and there leaves him. Still we may presume that the work is sought after when we see it reproduced. Curiously enough the first name in the book, "J. Hicorte," is misprinted "Ricorte," under the list of the Bonaventures. A search has not discovered other errors.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER STUART.

Mr. Alexander Stuart, a member of the firm of R. L. & A. Stuart, died yesterday morning of pleurisy at his residence, No. 107 Chambers street. His death was undoubtedly caused by exposure to the inclement weather of Sunday, the 14th inst., when, despite the rain, he was present at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, with which he was closely identified. Mr. Stuart was born December 8, 1810, and was only eighteen years old when he and his brother, Robert L., formed a partnership which has existed ever since. It is interesting to note that their father, Kinloch Stuart, a candy manufacturer in Edinburgh, Scotland, had intended for a relative who afterward failed, and his property was yielded by him to the creditors. In 1805 he emigrated to America with his wife, and starting in business in a humble way, he religiously sent to Scotland all the money he could spare from time to time in order to liquidate the unsatisfied claims of creditors, amounting to \$7,000, which he succeeded in cancelling eventually. When Kinloch Stuart died, in 1826, he had amassed valuable property and built up a large business, which fell into the hands of his sons, as already stated.

The firm of R. L. & A. Stuart, at one time the most prominent among the sugar merchants of the city, the firm prided itself on the excellent quality of their sugar, and the most of its manufacture was a trade secret for years. They created an innovation by refining sugar by steam in 1832. Three years later they erected a five story building at Greenwich and Chambers street, and in 1845 a nine story building at Greenwich and Reade streets. Their payroll contained the names of nearly three hundred men. Every year they made over forty million pounds of sugar, from 1861 to 1872 sold nearly \$36,000,000 worth. The first house in this city in which gas was introduced was No. 107 Chambers street, built by the Stuarts in 1831 for an office and dwelling, and Alexander Stuart lived next door, at No. 107, until the day of his death. He never married, and was a bachelor. The house beside himself were his servants. Robert Stuart lives at the corner of Twentieth street and Fifth avenue.

For forty years, it is said, the brothers had given to religious and charitable objects an average of \$100,000 a year. Their gifts were usually made in the name of R. L. & A. Stuart, and were distributed each other in regard to their donations. They gave \$50,000 toward the building of the Rev. Dr. McTear's church in Fifth avenue. There is a tradition there and President of the Board. The office of trustee was offered also to Alexander, but he declined to officiate. About two years ago the brothers had a hall for the Princeton Theological Seminary that cost \$100,000. They also bought the Potter residence, adjoining Princeton College, paying \$40,000 for it, and purchased a house in New York for the residence for the president. With all their liberality they shunned publicity in making donations, and when a paragraph occasionally appeared in regard to some act of benevolence it seemed to annoy them both. Alexander Stuart on several occasions drew his check for \$25,000 for home missions and a like amount for foreign missions. He was a member of the street house years ago notable dinners were given, at which many prominent people were present. He would not move up town, as he was greatly attached to his father's house, and he was a great collector of furniture and mahogany doors. He had, however, a room constantly reserved for him at his brother's house in Fifth avenue, and he was a great collector of art. Alexander Stuart had many excellent qualities, and his loss will be mourned by a large circle of friends. The wealth of the brothers has been estimated at \$10,000,000, all their property being owned together in common.

PROFESSOR KARL HUBNER, GERMAN PAINTER.

The death is announced, in private mail advice from Düsseldorf, on the 5th inst., of Professor Karl Wilhelm Hubner, a well known German genre painter. He was professor at the Düsseldorf Academy of Fine Arts, and in his sixty-fifth year, born at Künigsberg and the son of a poor laborer, he became a pupil of J. Wolf, a portrait painter, who had a short time before left David's studio, in Paris. In 1837 he became a pupil of Karl Sohn, at the Düsseldorf Academy, and afterward of M. von Schadow. Among his exhibition paintings are, "Deserted," "Die Auswanderung," "The Emigrant's Adieu," now in the collection of Mr. Walters of Baltimore; "The Widow's Mile," "Das Seltene Familienglied," "The Soldiers' Quarters in Weinsland," "The Twins," "The End of Litigation," "A Sinning Woman at the Church Door," in the National Gallery at Berlin; "Reading the Scriptures," which belongs to Mr. P. B. Butler, of this city; "The Rescue from the Flames," an important work, which is in the collection of the Prussian Museum, Berlin; "The Doctor," which was in the John Taylor Johnston sale and now belongs to Mr. D. H. McAlpine, of this city; and "The Silurian Weavers," which belongs to Mrs. A. T. Stewart. "The Poacher's Death" is said to have been the means of changing the then existing game laws in Germany, and "The Silurian Weavers" has been the subject of much attention and excitement over the labor and capital question that its withdrawal was ordered by the police authorities. It was first exhibited here at the old Düsseldorf Academy, and was afterwards sold to the Prussian Museum. It was in the recent sale of the Carver collection, Large numbers—about thirty—of Hubner's pictures were sold in New York in 1877. Another son, Julius Hubner, who died some four or five years ago, followed his father's profession. Professor Hubner was a rare case of a man in business in New York in 1877. Another son, Julius Hubner, who died some four or five years ago, followed his father's profession. Professor Hubner was a rare case of a man in business in New York in 1877.

WADE HAMPTON, JR.

Major Wade Hampton, Jr., son of Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, died on Monday, at his plantation, in Washington county, Miss., of a malarial disease known as hematemia, after an illness of only a few days. He is survived by a young wife, to whom he had been married but a short time. Although overlanded in the army and reputation by his father's distinction as a soldier and a civilian Major Hampton had likewise an honorable record worthy of his father. He was a member of the staff of General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. The mother of Major Hampton was a daughter of General John Johnston, of Virginia. Of the four children borne by her he was the only survivor, a younger brother (Captain Thomas Preston Hampton) having been killed in 1862 in the battle of Burgess' Mill, near Petersburg, Va., while fighting in his father's command. On the same occasion and at the same spot, while attending to his father's brother, the father also being present with his staff, Major Hampton was severely wounded by the federal fire. He was at that time a member of the staff of General Joe Johnston, and continued to serve with distinction in the Confederate army until the close of the rebellion.

PROFESSOR FRANK ITTENBACH.

Professor Frank Ittenbach, a religious painter and contemporary of Professor Carl Müller, died in Düsseldorf, in the early part of the month, in his sixty-sixth year, having been born at Königswinter in 1813. He was attached to the Düsseldorf Academy of Fine Arts and was a pupil of Professor Schadow. After travelling in Italy he on his return to Germany executed some frescoes in the Rhine Church at Remagen. One of these has for its subject "Christ and the Doctors." His "Holy Family in Egypt" is in the Berlin National Gallery. A number of his works are in this country. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, owns his "Die Himmels Königin." His "Madonna and Child" belongs to the collection of the Prussian Museum, Berlin. He was a member of the Prussian Academy of Fine Arts.

IRWIN RUSSELL.

Mr. Irwin Russell, the well known dissent writer and poet, died in New Orleans last night in destitute circumstances and among strangers, after a few hours' illness.